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Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
Legal Subcommittee
Fifty-third session
Vienna, 24 March-4 April 2014
Item 13 of the provisional agenda*
Review of international mechanisms for cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space

Review of international mechanisms for cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space

Note by the Secretariat

Addendum

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II. Replies received from Member States

Argentina

[19 November 2013]

Argentina has signed various framework agreements on cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space with other countries and international organizations, among which the following can be mentioned:

(a) Framework Agreement between the Government of the Argentine Republic and the Government of the United States of America on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, signed on 25 October 2011;

(b) Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Space Matters with Brazil, signed on 9 April 1996;

(c) Agreement between the Government of the Argentine Republic and the European Space Agency on Space Cooperation for Peaceful Purposes, signed in Buenos Aires on 11 March 2002;

(d) Framework Agreement on Cooperation in Space Activities, signed with the Government of Algeria on 13 July 2002;

(e) Framework Agreement between the Government of the Argentine Republic and the Government of Ukraine on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, signed in Kyiv on 2 October 2006;

(f) Framework Agreement on Cooperation in Space Activities between the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Ecuador, signed in Buenos Aires on 20 September 2007;

(g) Framework Agreement on Cooperation in Space Activities between the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Peru, signed in Lima on 1 September 2006;

(h) Agreement on Cooperation in Space Activities between the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Colombia, signed in Bogota on 22 August 2008.

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III. Replies received from permanent observers of the Committee

International Law Association

[15 November 2013]

An illustrative example of international cooperation between industrialized and developing countries is provided by the SAC-D/Aquarius mission, in which a scientific space vehicle designed and built in Argentina was launched by the United States of America on 10 June 2011 from Vandenberg, California. It was positioned in low Earth orbit and takes one hour to go round the Earth. It is equipped with advanced technology to measure the temperature of the sea and levels of salinity. Among its many other applications, it has the capacity to detect the effects of cosmic radiation on electronic equipment and the position of microparticles and space debris. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was responsible for the launch and positioning in orbit, and the national space agencies of Canada and Italy, together with the Centre national d'études spatiales (CNES) of France, provided the instruments on board, while the National Institute for Space Research of Brazil made its facilities available for testing vibration and environmental resistance (see A/AC.105/C.2/100, p. 6). To date the results obtained by SAC-D/Aquarius mission are reported to be highly satisfactory.

Industrialized and developing countries have been active in recent years in the field of space law education.